

WILD TRIBES DROP BOLO FOR BASEBALL

Game Plays Big Part in Taming Them, Says Dean C. Worcester.

TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

Step Out Now and All Will Go Down Like a House of Cards, He Declares.

From savagery to civilization, from the head-hunting barbarism of the Luzon to the quiet, peaceful industry of the Luzon to-day, Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines, told in his first public lecture at Carnegie Hall last night the progress of the wild tribes into the Eastern possessions. He threw into vivid relief the advance thus far achieved, and ended his lecture with the question which, he said, is echoed among all those who have labored for the welfare of the islands, "Shall the work go on?"

Athletics, according to Mr. Worcester, played an important part in the taming of the tribes, and baseball had frequently settled disputes which in the old days would have been decided by bolo. Each village, he said, had a team, and the public turned out in large numbers to root for their home town. He remembered no disturbance equal to some that have been witnessed at the Polo Grounds, though many of the players and spectators had been head-hunters of distinction.

In introducing Mr. Worcester, Bishop Fallows, of Illinois, said that the story of the American occupation was without parallel in the history of the world, and gave full praise to the former Secretary as the highest living authority on all that relates to the Philippine Archipelago.

W. C. Cameron Forbes, the former Governor General, spoke in even higher terms. "His ability is well known to be superlative," he said. "He has one of the most remarkable minds with which I ever came in contact. He has certainly a wonderful sympathy for the non-Christian and has been their savior, as many of them realize."

Mr. Worcester illustrated his talk with moving pictures, and stereoscopic views of his subjects. All were beautifully colored and showed clearly the natives at work, play and war.

Tribute to Bishop Fallows.

Introducing Mr. Worcester, Bishop Fallows said:

"Through the unexpected fortunes of war, by the overruling of divine Providence, a country of great fertility and boundless opportunities, embracing many varied dependent peoples, came under the American flag."

"At the close of the Spanish-American War, President McKinley, during the peace talks held in Chicago, was asked by some of us why we did not let go of the Philippines. He answered: 'Let them go? It is like taking hold of a live wire; we cannot let it go.'"

"The story of the beneficial influence of American occupancy upon the Philippines is without a parallel in the world's annals. It transcends Aladdin's lamp in the Arabian Nights, or the marvellous imaginings of a romance by Jules Verne."

"The great majority of the people of the United States and many of the leaders of advanced thought have had no conception whatever of the facts and meaning of that influence. We are to be enlightened to-night."

"The gentleman who is to address us was formerly a distinguished professor in the University of Michigan. He went to the Philippine Islands when they were under the regime of Spain and won an international fame by his scientific attainments and research, and was honored for them by an election to the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain."

"He was a member of the first two Philippine commissions appointed by the government of the United States, and served with Mr. Taft, Admiral Dewey, General Otis and other eminent men. He occupied the important position of Secretary of the Interior from September, 1901, to September, 1913, and had the direct executive control of the bureau of Science, Lands, Forestry and Health. By his unwearying labors among the wild tribes of the Philippines he has been gratifyingly bringing them from savagism to civilization, and has so won their respect and reverence that they call him the Great White Father."

"Ex-President Taft has said him this tribute: 'My friendship for him is founded on a profound respect for his ability, his high sense of duty and his courage. Out of the twenty-five years of his public life he has spent eighteen in the Philippines. There is not a man in the whole history of our relation to the Philippines who has done more for the Filipinos than he.'"

"Ex-Governor Forbes said of him: 'His ability is well known to be superlative. He has one of the most remarkable minds with which I have ever come in contact. He has certainly a wonderful sympathy for the non-Christian and has been their savior, as many of them realize.'"

"I am permitted to add my own appreciative testimony from a personal observation in the islands themselves of the splendid results he has achieved."

"I now have the great honor and pleasure of introducing to this large audience the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, the highest living authority on all that relates to the Philippine Archipelago, who will give his first public exposition in the United States of what has been done for the wild tribes of the Philippines under American rule."

Who Live in the Islands.

Mr. Worcester said in part:

"There is no such thing as a Filipino people, the inhabitants of the islands being divided among eight civilized peoples, collectively known as the Filipinos, and aggregating about 7,500,000 persons, on the one hand, and some twenty-seven non-Christian tribes, aggregating about 1,000,000 persons, on the other."

"The Filipinos belong to the Malay or brown race, while the wild tribes are divided between the black and the brown races."

"The contrast between these different peoples was emphasized by slides showing Speaker Oquendo of the Philippine Assembly, General Aguinaldo and a highly educated Filipino woman, on one hand, and a Negro warrior, a head hunter and woman of the hills, clad in banana leaves, on the other."

"The Negroites he described as a race of curly-headed black dwarfs on an intellectual level with the dwarfs of Central Africa, the blacks of Australia and the bushmen of Southern Africa, a semi-nomadic people, incapable of civilization. They are believed, he said, to have been

the aborigines of the Philippines and to have been driven into the forested mountain fastnesses where they now exist by the Malays, who subsequently invaded the islands. Their peculiarities and customs were shown by lantern slides and by the first motion pictures ever taken of Negroites.

The film showed their life in their forest homes; their size as compared with Americans and Filipinos; their skill in climbing and in the use of the bow and arrow; their peculiar methods of ornamenting themselves by sharpening their front teeth and cutting their skin so as to make elaborate scar patterns; their music; their dancing; their games; house building; making fire by rubbing two sticks together; smoking with the lighted ends of their cigars in their mouths; a Negroite wedding, etc.

This, the least progressive tribe of the Philippines, he contrasted with the Bukidnons, who have progressed more rapidly under American rule than have any other non-Christian tribe.

Colored slides illustrated the bringing of these people down out of the trees that some of them formerly inhabited and their establishment in clean, sanitary villages, where they build excellent houses. The results of the road construction and school work were graphically portrayed by this series of slides, which was followed by slides showing baseball among the Igorrotes. The wild people have been quick to take up this sport, and the adults enjoy watching it as much as the boys do playing it.

The Igorrotes were the next tribe discussed. A few years ago they were fierce head-hunters. To-day they are peaceful agriculturists, and are on terms of genuine friendship with their American rulers. Colored slides showed typical Igorro men, women, houses, etc.; also, their wonderful stone-walled mountain terraces, on which they raise rice.

Motion pictures showed a great gathering awaiting the arrival of the Secretary of the Interior and the welcome extended to him and to his party. An Igorro chief making a stump speech; distribution of white slips of paper, greatly prized by these people for use on festive occasions; the dancing of Igorro constabulary soldiers and of chiefs and their wives; Igorroes killing a water buffalo, or carabao, and struggling for the meat; the drilling of Igorro constabulary soldiers, who, he said, are wonderfully efficient and shoot with extraordinary precision. They are well-disciplined, obedient, loyal and, he added, the bravest of the brave.

Slides showed the construction of an extraordinary stone schoolhouse and a great stone sub-provincial building by means of communication in the country of the wild men of Northern Luzon, and other characteristic scenes.

Taming the Igorrotes.

The Bontoc Igorrotes, like the Igorroes, were recently fierce and warlike head-hunters, but have now been brought under complete governmental control, and are on the friendliest terms with Americans. Colored slides showed types of men and women, their peculiar dress, or rather, undress; the important public buildings constructed by them with brick which they had burned and mortar which they had mixed; the old-fashioned medicine men and their work; the modern hospital and its work; the evolution of well-disciplined constabulary soldiers from naked head-hunters, and numerous other changes brought about under American rule.

Motion pictures showed the arrival of the Secretary of the Interior and his party at Bontoc, where they are greeted by an immense crowd of wild men, athletic sports on the public plaza, which are witnessed by thousands and are held in order to give an outlet to the surplus animal spirits which previously found vent in head-hunting; also the sports themselves, some of which, like running races, jumping contests, the sack race, the wheelbarrow race, climbing the greased pole and catching the greased pig, are familiar in America, while others, like the Igorro slapping game, are wholly unknown here.

A remarkable series of motion pictures showed a tug of war between representatives of the two hostile towns. Some features of the life of the Bontoc Igorrotes were illustrated, and then came a summing up of the work which has been accomplished for the wild men, with slides showing some of the men who have done it.

"Briefly summarizing the work for the non-Christian peoples," he declared, "it may be said that we have established the friendliest of relations with all of them save a few of the Negroites and wild Thagsians, certain of the Moros, and representatives of two or three numerically unimportant tribes in the interior of Mindanao."

"We have built good roads and trails

through much of the territory occupied by many of the wildest of these primitive peoples, thus making it easy to exercise control over them and facilitating the marketing of their products."

"We have checked head-hunting, murder, slave-taking, selling and keeping, robbery and theft, and have made life and property safe throughout vast regions where a few years ago the former was cheap, indeed, and the latter was likely to find its way into the hands of the man strong and brave enough to seize it and hold it, in establishing and maintaining order we have used to a large extent the wild men themselves."

"Many of their formerly filthy towns have been made clean and sanitary, and huts in the forest, and even in the tree tops, have in many instances been replaced by well-built, comfortable dwellings on the open plains."

Leading Them Upward.

"We have helped them to secure more irrigation water, and thus to make productive large areas of land which hitherto had been dry and sterile. In other ways we have made food more abundant and cheaper in their country in spite of the rapid increase in population due to the cessation of head-hunting."

"We have made it possible for them to purchase other necessities of life at a reasonable cost, and to sell the products of their industry at a fair price. We have guarded them from cholera and bubonic plague, and in many regions have immunized them against smallpox and cured them of malaria and yaws. We have provided free hospitals for their sick and their injured. We have saved them from the threatened curse of alcoholism."

"We are teaching their children English and arithmetic, and are instructing them in useful trades and industries."

"In short, we have set the feet of these backward wards of the United States firmly on the road that leads upward and onward, and they are traveling it much faster than are their Philippine neighbors."

"The hillmen of Northern Luzon do not differ in any essential particular from those of Formosa, whom Japan has been unable to bring under control and has for years been seeking in vain to exterminate, finally abandoning the effort, for the time at least, after a humiliating failure which has cost millions of dollars. Is not our way a better way?"

"I want you all to remember that it is not I, but the men in the field, who are entitled to the lion's share of the credit for the results which have been obtained."

"No man was ever blessed with better subordinates than I have had to assist me in the work carried on under my direction for the non-Christian tribes of the Philippine Islands. Their loyalty and efficiency have been beyond praise."

"The non-Christians of the Philippines constitute one-eighth of the population of these islands. The work under taken for their physical, mental and moral advancement has succeeded far beyond the hopes of those who initiated it. The results thus far achieved would go down like a house of cards if American control were permanently withdrawn. If they were lost would not the dead who gave their lives for them turn in their graves? The greatest of the non-Christian tribe problems in the Philippines at present is, Shall the work go on?"

Among those occupying boxes were the Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Episcopal Bishop of New York; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Professor Calvin Thomas, General Thomas H. Barry, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; William Strait, Kate Bond, William Gerry Slade, Professor Luther Halsey Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Fallows, Mrs. William P. Kittredge, Miss Annette H. Fallows, Miss Estelle Roney, Miss Alice Guernsey, Dr. Abraham Jacob, Dr. Paul D. Kleeser, Alexander Smith, Lorillard Spencer, Dr. William P. Merrill, Dr. G. Burbeck, George Zabriskie, John A. Stedier, the Rev. Arthur M. Brown, Father Philip M. Finigan, Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Henry S. Brown, Hamilton Wright Mabie, the Rev. George R. Abrams, the Rev. John L. Trout, the Rev. Daniel Russell and Richard E. Forrest.

Harsh Words for Caillaux.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Dec. 30.—The government is facing a storm of hostile criticism from weighty sources. "Le Temps," "La Liberté" and "Le Journal Des Debats" all indorse ex-Premier Ribot's conclusion that the programme of M. Caillaux is not a finance minister's, but that of a mere politician seeking to serve his party interests at the expense of everything else.



QUEEN DOWAGER OF SWEDEN DIES

Large Fortune Left by Widow of Oscar II May Go to Favorite Second Son.

Stockholm, Dec. 30.—Queen Mother Sophia of Sweden died here to-day in her seventy-eighth year. She had suffered acutely for several days and succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

A bulletin issued at the palace says the Queen Mother's end was peaceful.

The city has assumed mourning garb, most of the residents wearing black, while the flags over the public buildings are flying at half-mast and all the theatres and places of amusement are closed.

Her majesty had been practically an invalid for more than a quarter of a century. She was subject to melancholia, and a constant watch was kept on her by her medical attendants. She took very little part in court functions, devoting herself whenever her malady permitted to enterprises of a religious nature.

She was a great sympathizer with the Salvation Army, whose operations in Scandinavia she followed with intense interest. At the same time she was a strong advocate of temperance.

It is said that her majesty has left a large fortune, most of which, it is understood, will go to her second son, Oscar.

She was married in 1872 to King Oscar II, who reigned until his death in 1907. Their marriage was the cause of the only difference which ever arose between King Oscar II and Queen Sophia, the latter encouraging the match.

Queen Sophia of Sweden was a product of the old school of royalty, which followed with sincerity the motto "noblesse oblige." She was brought up unostentatiously, and great attention was paid to her education and to the selection of her teachers. Before she was twenty she could speak three or four languages fluently.

She was born at Hiebrich on July 5, 1835, the daughter of the Duke of Nassau and Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg. She spent her childhood and girlhood there, with the routine of studies varied by travel and by glimpses of formal functions. She remained a country girl, surrounded by family and tutors, until she was twenty-three years old.

In 1859 a match was arranged with Prince Oscar of Sweden, third son of King Oscar I and his consort, Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, a daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, the stepson of Napoleon. Through the death of his elder brothers Oscar in 1872 became King of Sweden and Norway. The union between the two countries was dissolved in 1905.

The royal pair always manifested great interest in the welfare of the people, and their democratic habits made them the most approachable of rulers. They had four sons, of whom the eldest succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, in 1907, and is now ruling as Gustav V.

Though Queen Sophia had been an invalid for many years, she continued to take a keen interest in the affairs of her country. During the reign of King Oscar II it was said that the Swedish court was

one of the most delightful in all Europe because of the homeliness and simplicity of the royal couple. They used to be at home to any of their subjects on alternate Tuesdays, the only necessary introduction being a visiting card.

THE TASMAN REFLOATED

Has Fifteen Feet of Water in Hold, But Can Make Port.

Thursday Island, Australia, Dec. 30.—The steamer Tasman, which had been ashore for several days in the Gulf of Papua, was floated to-day with the assistance of the Japanese steamer Inaho Maru. She is said to have fifteen feet of water in her hold, but with her own pumps is keeping it from rising. The Tasman has Mme. Nordica and a party of Americans aboard.

KAISER THANKS FRENCH

Recognizes Care Shown to Injured German Attache.

Paris, Dec. 30.—In recognition of the devoted care shown to Captain D. von Winterfeldt, military attaché of the German Embassy in France, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident last fall while following the French army maneuvers, the German Emperor to-day sent an autograph portrait to Eugene Etienne, the French ex-minister of War. He also bestowed decorations on a number of French officers, surgeons, and civilian officials and on several women who aided in nursing Captain von Winterfeldt back to health.

To the Mayor of Grieselles the Emperor sent \$1,200, to be distributed among the needy persons of the town.

AMERICANS STAY OUT OF CHINESE FINANCING

One Reason for This Is That European Money Can Be Borrowed at Lower Rates.

Peking, Dec. 30.—Hints have been thrown out here that the United States would, if it desired, be favored with an ample share of the railroad contracts now being distributed as part of the Chinese government's scheme for the development of the country, and regrets were expressed to-day in influential quarters that no representative of America was among the numerous concession seekers at present in Peking.

Washington, Dec. 30.—State Department officials attribute the absence of American bidders for Chinese railroad contracts to the fact that European capital is cheaper. Americans, therefore, it was said to-day, find it more advantageous to make their investments elsewhere, rather than to go to China to compete with capitalists from the European countries, who pay a lower rate of interest for the money they put into ventures there.

While officials here would encourage straight financial undertakings on the part of American investors in China, they are heartily opposed to any political meddling by Americans.

RESCUED AFTER 6 MONTHS

Shipwrecked Men Taken Off Island in South Pacific.

Norfolk Island, Australia, Dec. 30.—The shipwrecked crew of the schooner El Dorado, of San Francisco, after a forced stay of six months on Easter Island, a Chilean possession about 2,000 miles out in the Pacific Ocean, were picked up and rescued by the Knight of the Garter, a British steamer making the voyage from Valparaiso to Newcastle, New South Wales.

The El Dorado, which left Columbia River on April 1 for Antofagasta, was abandoned at sea on June 13 and her crew of eleven men made their way in a boat to Easter Island. The place is practically uninhabited and is out of all trade routes.

The captain, N. Benson, decided therefore to risk another voyage in his small boat, and with three volunteers set out to seek, leaving his sailors behind. The ship's cook and four sailors, he set off and after a twenty-eight day voyage reached Paape, one of the Society Islands, on November 5, when he reported the predicament of his shipmates.

Nothing further was heard of the shipwrecked men till the arrival at the cable station here of the Knight of the Garter, which had the rest of the El Dorado's crew on board.

NEW BASILICA DEDICATED

American Catholics Prominent in Building of Rome Edifice.

Rome, Dec. 30.—The new basilica of the Holy Cross to commemorate the sixteenth century of the recognition of the Christian faith by the Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great, was solemnly dedicated to-day by Cardinal Francis de Paula Cassetta in the presence of many high church dignitaries. The basilica was erected in ten months by the Roman architect, Aristide Leonori. It is 199 feet long, 90 feet wide and 100 feet high.

The United States took a prominent place among the countries which contributed toward the cost. The high altar was given by the Rev. John O'Brien as the result of a subscription amounting to \$25,235, collected by "The Sacred Heart Review," of Boston, Mass., of which he is editor. The altar comprises a colossal bronze cross ten feet high and weighing four tons. There is an immense American coat-of-arms above the main door, a gift from New York.

Cardinal Diomedes Falconio, formerly Apostolic Delegate in the United States, will celebrate the first mass in the basilica next week.

Kaiser's Chancellor

Likely To Be Forced Out.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Indications that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, may eventually retire as a result of the trouble at Zabern, Alsace, were given at the conventions of the Centre and Liberal parties held yesterday.

The clerical leaders state openly that the Zabern incident is but the beginning of a great political struggle in Germany, and one in which compromise is scarcely possible.

The newspaper at Mannheim which voices the views of the Liberal leader, Ernst Bassermann, states to-day that a grave crisis is impending in Germany. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it says, is isolated and his fall from power would not be lamented by the Liberals. The Conservative newspapers also have been complaining for some time against the Imperial Chancellor.

Investigation shows that the two shots said to have been fired on Saturday by an unidentified civilian at a sentry stationed in front of the barracks recently occupied by the 9th Infantry Regiment were discharged from a .303 pistol with which a boy was playing. The military party had been utilizing this supposedly grave incident as a justification for the action of the troops.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN FOR PANAMA FAIR

Official Liberal Organ Suggests That Whole Question Be Reopened.

ASQUITH NEAR MAKING A SERIOUS BLUNDER

Present Attitude Makes Secret Anglo-German Agreement Seem More Probable.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 31.—Efforts are still being made to induce the British government to reconsider its boycott of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The British committee does not intend to accept as final Premier Asquith's recent intimation that the Cabinet would adhere to Sir Edward Grey's announcement of last August. Grave disappointment at that decision has already been shown in the Liberal party and press, and it is significant in this connection that the government's usual mouthpiece, "The Westminster Gazette," should have suggested that the question may be reopened. It says:

"It has been stated that a great many eminent people are disappointed with the decision of the government, and the names of some great business firms have been cited in this connection. We hope that the subject will be further explored. The question might well assume a new aspect if these people would say definitely if they are prepared to exhibit on a substantial scale, and if between them they could guarantee an exhibit which would be worthy of an exhibition."

"Of course, in a general way every one would like to give pleasure to the people of the United States, and all of us feel that it would be vexatious that a controversy should arise about a trivial question of an official contribution, but unless we know for certain that private enterprise will come in to make the exhibit a success the appearance of the government on the scene would not save us from criticism and dissatisfaction when the time came."

It was precisely with the object of giving Premier Asquith this evidence that the British committee asked him to receive a deputation, but he declined to do so. The British committee is still anxious to put its evidence before the government.

"The Westminster Gazette" hints, however, that the British naval representation at the opening of the Panama Canal "will be on such a scale as to make the question whether or not we participate officially in the exhibition at San Francisco relatively unimportant."

"The Daily Chronicle" and "The Standard" both make another appeal to the British government to reconsider its decision. "The Daily Chronicle," also Liberal in politics, says:

"Even on the commercial side there is an enormous deal to be said against abstaining on such an epoch-making occasion. Not only the opening of the canal, but the lowering of the American tariff has to be remembered, but even if the commercial argument were weaker than it is the national argument appeals to us as decisive. We ought not at a time when the United States will be celebrating one of its greatest national achievements to adopt an attitude which might look as if we considered the American people merely tolerant to us."

"The Standard" says: "All Americans would receive the announcement that the British government would take a formal share in the celebration with delight. They would hail it as a

welcome sign that there is no real jealousy in this country of that expansion of American commerce which is expected to compensate the United States for the sacrifices incurred in creating the waterway between the oceans. We ought to seize the chance of showing that we do not grudge our kinsmen the advantages they have legitimately earned by their enterprise and energy."

"The Times," too, warns the government of the serious blunder it is making, and urges the reconsideration of its decision, pointing out how difficult it will be effectually to refute the belief engendered by that refusal that England and Germany have banded in a secret agreement to wage war against American commerce and freeze Americans out of South America."

Americans are naturally and rightly proud of the great boon they, by superhuman energy and perseverance, have bestowed on the world, says "The Times," and it is unthinkable that England, of all nations, should from motives of economy hold aloof from the celebration of that triumph, more especially in view of the prospect of the removal of the difficulty concerning the Panama tolls and the opening up of Alaska to commercial development by a twofold stimulus—the removal of the ban of Roosevelt's conservation policy and the influence of the canal."

WOMAN CALLS COOK LIAR

Trouble in Music Hall When Doctor Tells His Story.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 30.—Two cockney girls formed the principal part of the audience which welcomed Dr. Frederick E. Cook at the Metropolitan Music Hall, Paddington, to-night. It was a second performance, for the doctor had already talked for an hour in the afternoon at the London Pavilion, but he faced his last task bravely until one of the girls yelled "Liar!"

The manager rushed down to where the girls were sitting and tried to eject them, but they kept sneezing and coughing, and even when the doctor said, "I planted the Stars and Stripes on the pole," one of them inquired in a strident voice, "Hi syc, where's the British flag?"

At this point the gallery also began making inquiries, and the manager again wanted to eject the girls, but one of them said: "Gawd's truth, we can't 'elp sneezing, ye know."

The gallery kept after Dr. Cook, but he yelled back, "There is room for only one man to talk here."

A man in the gallery answered: "Mr. Shackleton—'e may 'ere."

The doctor excoriated the Peary National Geographic Society as usual. He is getting \$1,000 a week, and is booked for eight weeks in London and nine in the provinces—that is, if he survives the London engagement.

Forest School for German Boys

Berlin, Dec. 30.—A resident of Berlin to-day presented to the city \$1,200.00 for the endowment of a forest school for boys. It is not intended for weaklings or defectives, as it is expressly provided that the pupils must be healthy and not hereditarily defective. The prescribed regimen is of a Spartan character. Only the simplest food is to be provided, and the pupils are to be taken on long wandering stunts.

Lancashire Mills Still.

Blackburn, England, Dec. 29.—Eighteen weaving mills in this district have been closed within the last few days owing to the great slump in the cotton trade. More than one thousand workpeople have been thrown out of employment, and it is understood that many more mills are about to cease operations.

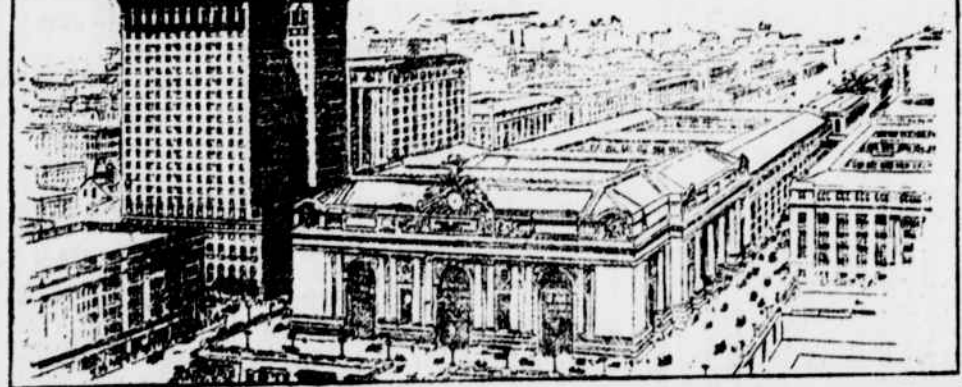
Duke Disinherited by Cardinal?

Rome, Dec. 30.—Duke Francesco of Campobello, who is said to have been disinherited by his uncle, the late Cardinal Rampolla, has asked the authorities to make an inventory of the entire patrimony of the dead prelate.

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While plans for the proper treatment of a needy family are being developed and carried out, the father, mother and children must have something to eat, clothes to wear and a place in which to live.

During her inquiry the visitor tries to discover possible sources of help.

The family may have relatives or friends, or belong to some church; the husband may be a member of a labor union or fraternal or benefit association; his work may have been appreciated by a former employer.

The visitor appeals for help to these and any others upon whom there is any legal or moral claim.